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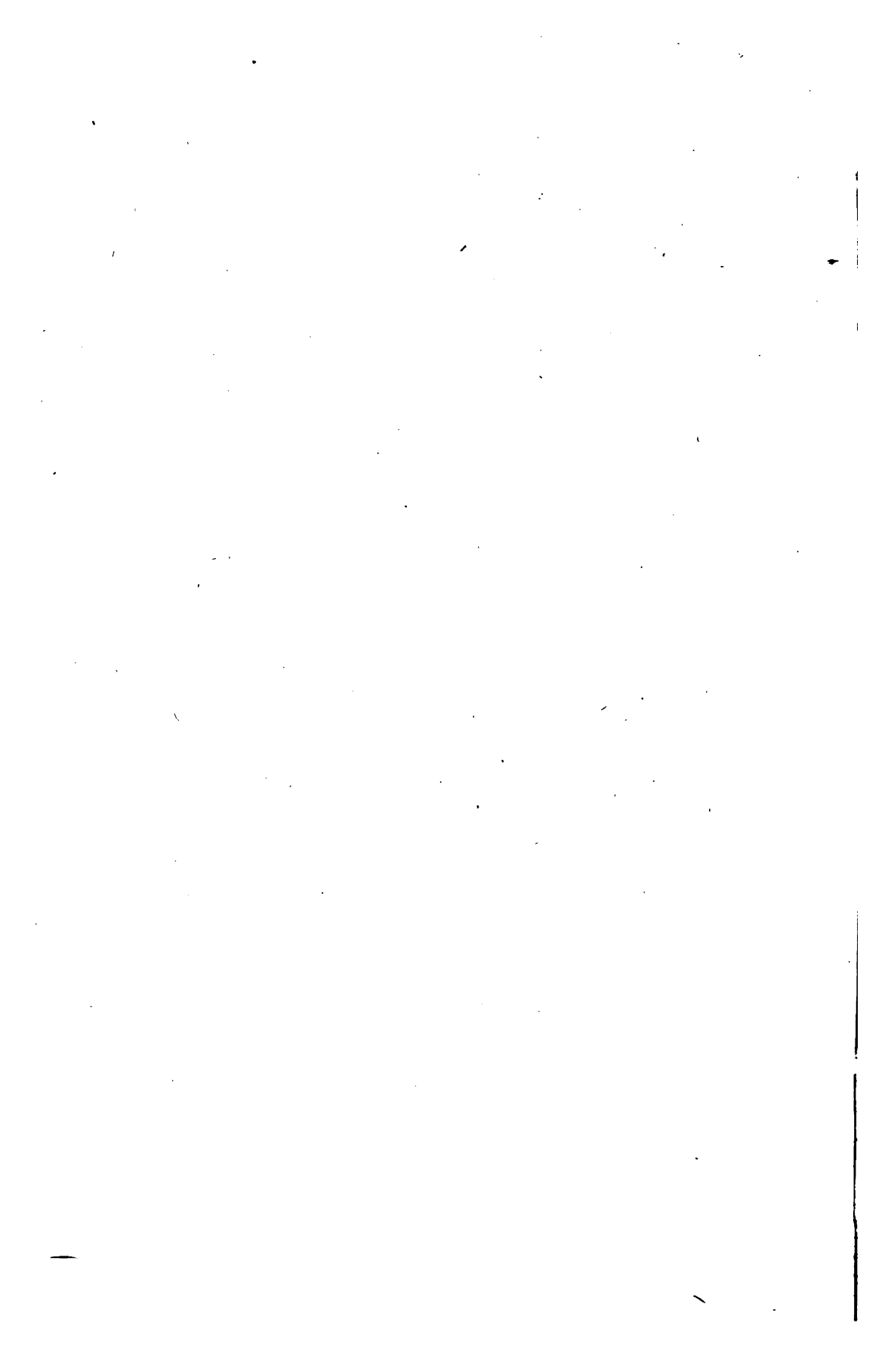
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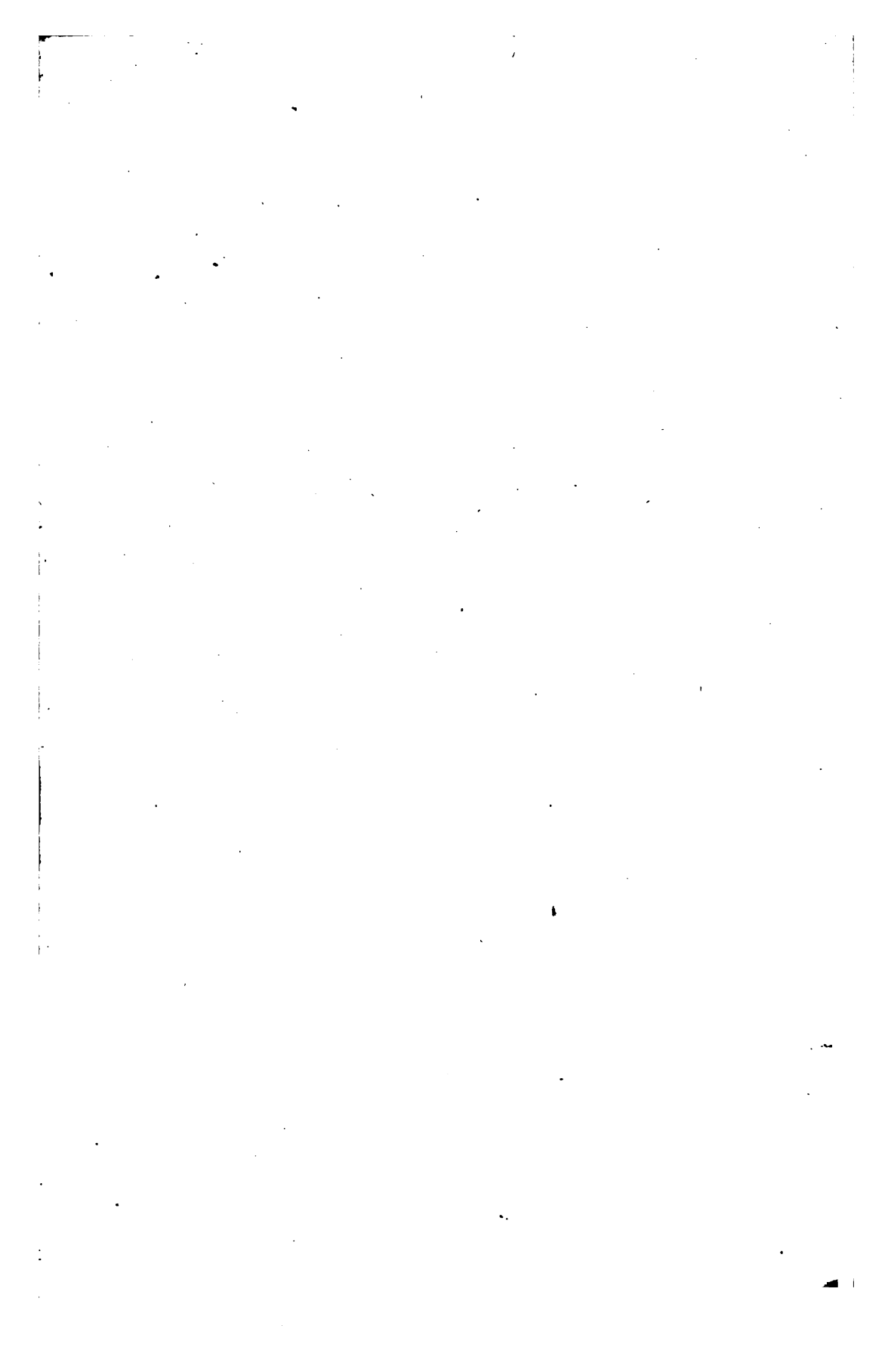
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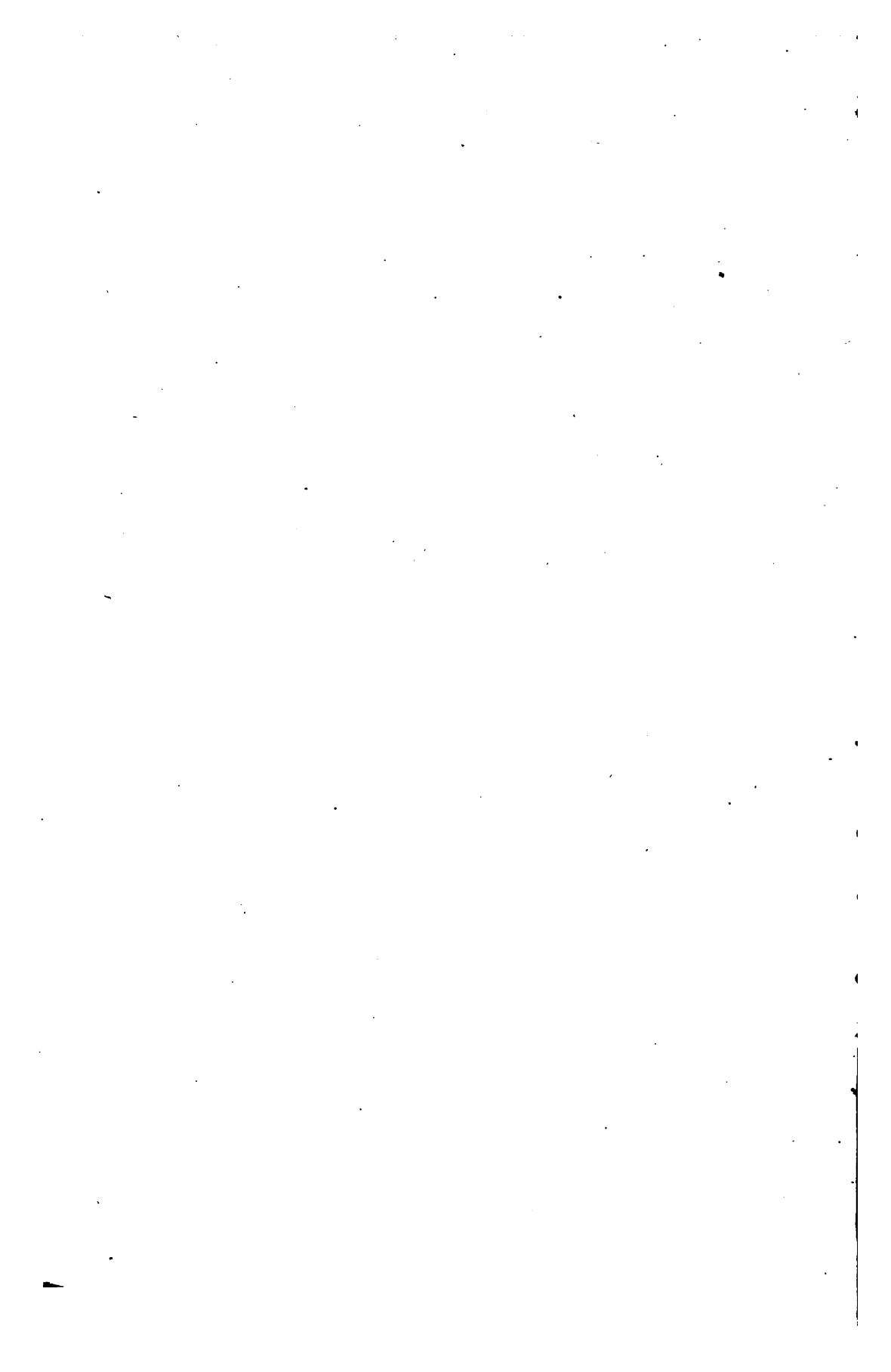
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PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
DEDICATION
OF THE
HAVERHILL PUBLIC LIBRARY,
NOVEMBER 11TH, 1875,
AND
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
TO THE
CITY OF HAVERHILL
JANUARY 1, 1876.

J. C. C. MORSE & SON,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, 67 MERRIMACK STREET,
1876.

B8444.2.10

1876. June 29
City of
Haverhill.

OFFICERS OF THE HAVERHILL PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Trustees.

JOSEPH K. JENNESS, Mayor of the City,

Chairman, *ex officio*.

E. J. M. HALE,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

JAMES R. NICHOLS,

R. STUART CHASE,

JOHN L. HOBSON, *Sec'y*.

JAMES E. GALE, *Treas.*

Librarian.

EDWARD CAPEN.

Principal Assistant.

GRACE A. BORGES DE FREITAS HENRIQUES.

Assistants.

SARA H. WHITTIER,

ANNA M. BARTLETT,

M. ANNA COGSWELL,

EVA H. COLBY,

LENA FLINT.

Janitor.

LEVERETT MESSER.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

The ceremonies of the dedication of the Haverhill Public Library were held in the Library Building, which was promptly filled by a large and intelligent audience at the time designated, November 11th, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in response to public notice, the corridors being occupied by the City Governments of the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, the Board of Trustees and invited guests, including members of the Press representing the Post, Advertiser, Journal and Herald of Boston, and the Gazette, Banner, Publisher and Bulletin of this city. James F. West, Esq., officiating as Marshal, with a corps of able assistants.

His Honor, Alpheus Currier, Mayor of the city presided, and near him were seated His Excellency Gov. Gaston, Surgeon-General Dale, Rev. R. H. Seeley, D. D., Col. Leverett Saltonstall, Gen. W. F. Bartlett, Judge Charles Bradley of Rhode Island, Prof. James Thayer of Harvard College, Maj. Ben. Perley Poore and other distinguished gentlemen.

The Mayor, Alpheus Currier, delivered the introductory address as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES: The time having arrived when the last formal step is to be taken for opening the portals of this public institution to the use and improvement of the whole people, under the rules and regulations which are designed to secure an equal and proper enjoyment of its privileges, with every advantage for a general diffusion

of intelligence, it is a common pleasure with all of us to meet the united interests which are to-day gathered to participate in these ceremonies, together with the invited guests whose association with a common cause makes it a pleasure for them to be present with us.

The history of the enterprise is to be furnished by the founder, whose munificent gift supplied the basis for all that has since been done, and whose subsequent acts have shown that his heart and hand are still with the people in shaping and perfecting what was so nobly begun, and is destined to become of unmeasured benefit to the present and to generations to come.

It is only necessary for me to say, for myself and in behalf of the Board of Trustees, whose supervision of the work has contributed to a great success in all the appointments which pertain to this edifice and the gathering of a library of unusual excellence and great value, that our satisfaction in view of the consummation of this work, which opens to all the city a storehouse of knowledge, is cordially joined with that of such as are to share its benefits, and that we here heartily unite with every act of your rejoicing.

As much as this it is proper to say in connection with these ceremonials, and these words are only intended to become, in form, an opening of the door for such a following as will be in harmony with the spirit and importance of the occasion, believing that united with the inspiration of song will be found words of eloquence and wisdom eminently fitted to grace the occasion.

Following the introductory remarks the Dedicatory Prayer was offered by Rev. R. H. Seeley, D. D.

The following poem, written for the occasion by John G. Whittier, Haverhill's favorite son, was then sung by the quartette of the South Congregational Church of Boston, Rev. Dr. Hale's, consisting of Mrs. Julia Houston West, of this

city, Mrs. J. F. Winch, and Messrs. W. J., and J. F. Winch of Boston.

Music arranged by B. J. Lang of Boston. Piano accompaniment by Miss Helen B. Cummings of this city :

"LET THERE BE LIGHT!" God spake of old,
And over chaos dark and cold,
And, through the dead and formless frame
Of nature, life and order came.

Faint was the light at first that shone
On giant fern and mastodon,
On half-formed plant and beast of prey
And man as rude and wild as they.

Age after age, like waves, o'erran
The earth, uplifting brute and man ;
And mind, at length, in symbols dark
Its meanings traced on stone and bark.

On leaf of palm, on sedge-wrought roll,
On plastic clay and leathern scroll,
Man wrote his thoughts ; the ages passed,
And lo ! the Press was found at last !

Then dead souls woke ; the thoughts of men
Whose bones were dust revived again ;
The cloister's silence found a tongue,
Old prophets spake, old poets sung.

And here, to-day, the dead look down,
The kings of mind again we crown ;
We hear the sage's word ; we trace
The foot-prints of our human race.

Here Greek and Roman find themselves
Alive along these crowded shelves ;
And Shakespeare treads again his stage,
And Chaucer paints anew his age.

As if some Pantheon's marbles broke
Their stony trance, and lived and spoke,
Life thrills along the alcoved hall,
The lords of thought await our call :

Historical sketch of the Library by Hon. E. J. M. Hale.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : Assembled here upon this interesting occasion to devote this building, by some simple ceremony to the objects for which it is designed, it may be deemed proper for me to give a brief history of its inception, progress, and completion. For many years I was impressed with the importance of having a free public library established in this my native town, where my life, — boyhood and manhood, — has been passed. *For this sole purpose* as early as March, 1866, I purchased the land upon which this building is erected, and January 29, 1873, I submitted a proposition to the City Government of Haverhill, which embracing a part of the history of this institution, I will read :

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City of Haverhill.

GENTLEMEN :—The subscriber is desirous of having a Public Library established in the city of Haverhill, with its proper appurtenances, and accordingly he makes to you the following propositions, viz: That His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City of Haverhill select and appoint, each for the term of his natural life, six gentlemen, who, with the acting Mayor of said city for the time being as chairman, *ex officio*, shall constitute a Board of Trustees to receive all conveyances of real estate, money, donations, and funds that may be delivered to them, or into their keeping or control in trust, to devote the same to the use and purpose of such proposed library ; and that whenever a vacancy occurs in said Board by reason of the decease or resignation of any appointed member thereof, such vacancy shall be forthwith filled by a gentleman or gentlemen selected and appointed by the remaining members of said Board.

And I further propose that within the term of six months from the date hereof, for the uses and purposes of such library, to convey by proper deed to said Trustees so appointed and constituted, my lot of land situate in said Haverhill, at the junction of Summer and Stage streets, bounded northerly by Summer street, easterly by Stage street, southerly by land of Lyman Worthen, and westerly by land formerly of Phineas E. Davis and land of Moses D.

George. To be held by them as a site for a library building and for the above named purposes forever.

And I further propose to pay to such Trustees within said term of six months, and for the uses and purposes aforesaid, the sum of thirty thousand dollars in money.

But my said conveyance and payment of money are to be made on the condition that within said term of six months, a further sum of thirty thousand dollars in money be raised and paid to said Trustees, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, by the friends of such Public Library.

And it is further to be understood that the City Government accepting these donations for the above purposes shall assume and bear the current expenses of said library, grounds and appurtenances after the library building shall have been completed and furnished.

And I desire that your Honors may give the subject above suggested your early consideration.

Dated the 29th day of January, A. D. 1873.

E. J. M. HALE.

The City Council passed an order on the evening of the date of the above proposition, January 29, A. D. 1873, viz: That a committee of twelve persons be appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the prospective Public Library.

August 1st, A. D. 1873. In Common Council. Ordered, that the City Council proceed to the election of six trustees of the Public Library, and E. J. M. Hale, James H. Carleton, James E. Gale, James R. Nichols, R. S. Chase, and John L. Hobson were chosen.

City of Haverhill, in Board of Aldermen, Nov. 17, 1873. Ordered that the proposition of Hon. E. J. M. Hale, concerning the establishment of a Public Library in Haverhill, dated and submitted January, 29th, A. D. 1873, be hereby accepted on the part of the City of Haverhill, according to the terms of said proposition, and on the conditions therein named.

Passed.

D. B. TENNEY, Clerk.

Common Council, Nov. 19, 1873.

Concurred.

J. K. JENNESS, Clerk.

In pursuance of the compliance of all the parties to the conditions set forth in the proposition that has been read, in January, 1874, plans and specifications for this building were drawn and prepared by Mr. Josiah M. Littlefield, an architect of this city, which having been adopted by the Board of Trustees in April, 1874, a contract was made with Mr. E. R. Gage, also of this city, to construct the same, in accordance with such plans and specifications, Mr. C. A. Bryant being the sub contractor on the masonry work. Great credit is due to the contractor, Mr. Gage, for the very faithful and complete manner in which he has fulfilled his contract. The total cost of the building, including all of its furnishings and every expenditure, is about \$49,000.

Edward Capen, Esq., for more than twenty years connected with the Boston Public Library, was appointed Librarian by the Trustees, Nov. 23, 1874, and has been employed for more than ten months in preparing the books for the public use, which arduous duty has been accomplished in the most satisfactory and creditable manner. The books comprise some 20,500 volumes, purchased at a cost of nearly \$20,000 by the Library Committee, of which James E. Gale, Esq., has been the prominent actor, and we are largely indebted to his ability and judgment and labor for the selection and purchase of the rare and choice collection of books which adorn the alcoves and shelves of this Library.

This is the history of this Public Institution, free from debt and *from any incumbrance*, donated by the voluntary contributions of more than five hundred of our citizens, which to-day we are here present to dedicate to the free use of our enterprising and rapidly increasing population.

We trust that this temple so richly furnished with stores of knowledge, may attract all classes of our people within these walls, and thus prove a rich blessing in elevating the character and improving the minds and hearts of all those now dwelling here, acting out the solemn duties of life, and also that its benefits may descend upon and bless those who shall come after us for many, many generations to come.

Gov. Gaston, being unable to take any public part in the exercises on account of illness, the Mayor then introduced Col. Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, who spoke as follows:

What an auspicious day for Haverhill is this! The noble heart of one of your citizens conceived the plan of founding this Public Library, and with the ready and generous support of other public-spirited men, the purpose has been carried into effect, so that to day we are assembled within these beautiful walls, filled as they are with richest treasures of literature; a gift so precious and so replete with untold blessings, to present and future generations, to yourselves, your children, and your children's children, that words fail to convey even the shadowed outline of its great significance.

Here have been culled from every available source, with anxious care and admirable discretion, a rarely beautiful selection of valuable and useful books, some of them bearing the imprint of the most famous publishers, others sacred from their association with great men who were their former owners,—(and here let me say that nothing lends greater zest to a book, than to feel, while reading it, that it has been held in the hand, and its contents have entered the brain of the good and great, whom we have loved and honored while living.)—but all are the works of authors whose very names are household words among all cultivated people. Poets, theologians, philosophers, historians, biographers, inventors, astronomers, travellers, discoverers, orators and essayists, all are here. And do you realize, my friends, what it is to be thus introduced to such a rich and glorious treasure-house?

Picture to yourself for a moment that here, in this hall, were to be brought forward and solemnly introduced to you, one by one, these great authors, whose works adorn these shelves; ancient Greek and Roman, Italian, Spanish, German, French, English and American; Homer, Herodotus and Plato; Demosthenes and Cicero; Tacitus, Virgil, Horace and Ovid; Dante, Tasso, Petrarch, Boccaccio and Ariosto; Chaucer, Spenser, Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, and Clarendon; Cer-

vantes, Moliere, Voltaire and Rousseau ; Goethe and Schiller ; Burke, Chatham, Walter Scott and Macaulay ; Prescott, Washington Irving, and thousands of others. What a rare entertainment ! But their faces would soon fade from memory, and leave not a trace upon the mind. How much better then thus to become familiar with these great spirits through their immortal works ! Not with all, for few, very few men in a life of devoted study can make even an approach to such vast knowledge. But here lies the great field before you. Enter and make your choice, reverently and discreetly. Were these shelves loaded with gold and precious stones, free to all comers, the gift would not be nearly so glorious and beneficent as it is.

The invitation to me to come here to-day is doubtless owing to the fact that I have an inheritance in Haverhill. I cannot, therefore, but go back for a moment and glance at the past.

Our ancestors, my friends, settled in Haverhill, about two hundred and forty years ago. It must have been a lovely spot, nor do I wonder they were willing to expose themselves to the dangers of a frontier settlement, in choosing for their homes these beautiful banks of the Merrimack. And, indeed, they had to endure terrible suffering. Scarce a village on the frontier had so to struggle for its very existence at times against the savage "Lords of the soil."

Even now the blood curdles in our veins, as we read the story of the brave Hannah Dustin, dragged from her bed, and after seeing her babe six days old dashed against a tree, made to walk through the wilderness one hundred and fifty miles ; then killing her ten savage captors and bringing their scalps to vouch for her daring deed. Haverhill should erect a monument to Hannah Dustin. And then, again, remember that terrible sack of the town, when so many were slaughtered, and among them the good minister, Benjamin Rolf.

I know, too, that in this place you will pardon my filial piety in briefly referring to my own honored ancestry ; which I do with no weak vanity, but with honest and grateful pride, for they were good men and loved Haverhill, and Haverhill loved them ; so I have ever been taught to believe

Here they lived for five generations, and took part in all

these early scenes and trials, from him, (the grandson of Sir Richard, who came out in the *Arbella*, one of the Patentees of Massachusetts,) who married the daughter of Ward, the first minister of Haverhill, and who at the peril of his life refused to sit as judge at the trial of the poor witches of the witchcraft delusion, through Indian slaughters, French War and the Revolution, to the time my own father was a man; and for the whole period on the same spot and in the same old house and under the shadow of the same old button-wood trees, till after the Revolution, when the place slipped from their hauds, the fine old house was pulled down, and the grand trees perished.

It is not then to be wondered at that I have, and always shall retain, the strongest affection for Haverhill, and that I ask you to go back with me, and glance at the past, to trace this feeble settlement struggling for existence through these hard trials to the war of the Revolution.

And now that we are called upon by His Excellency, the Governor, who to-day honors us with his presence, to ascend, with hearts full of gratitude, to our places of worship, and to assemble around the family altar, on the hundredth year of our existence as a Republic, and we have invited all the nations of the earth from the North, South, East and West, to join with us in celebrating this great Centenary, and we witness what that hundred years has done for the feeble little town, extending as it now does over the hills and along the same lovely river which nursed it in its infancy, the hearts of all cannot but swell with gratitude to the great Father of all, for His "wonderful gifts to the children of men."

The gates are now open which introduce you to these treasures. May the young hie them to pick up the pearls, which will adorn their lives and serve to make them happy, useful and respectable citizens. May the middle-aged come up here to cultivate and refresh their minds and thereby become less absorbed in the toils of the shop and the counting-room. May the aged, with slower step, gratefully bow their honored heads as they enter these portals, and meditate on the blessings this Library is to young and old. And all, young and old, now and through scores of years, will utter the name of its founder with honor and praise.

How much to be envied are those who have it in their power, under the blessing of God, to do such noble charities !

Gen. W. F. Bartlett was next introduced, and spoke as follows :

" Ladies and gentlemen, fellow-citizens of Haverhill : Standing as this beautiful structure does on land formerly my ancestor's—within speaking distance, across the way, of the house where I was born, I think I may still claim fellowship here. It would be quite natural that you should forget the relationship, but to me it is a matter of such pride that I never can. And I am prouder than ever to-day of my native town. Proud of her history ; proud of her historic name ; proud of the men, some of whom I see about me, who have inherited and added honor to those names ; proud of her noble war record (which might have been predicted by any one familiar with her colonial and revolutionary history) ; proud of her noble women, who in those trying times proved themselves worthy of their noble ancestry ; proud of her "sweet singer" of the Merrimack, our own beloved Whittier, whose absence to-day we regret, but whose words you have heard, and whose pure spirit and gentle verse shall be a benediction here, while the peace makers go to "inherit the kingdom of heaven," and the "pure in heart" to "see God ;" proud of her material prosperity and wealth ; but prouder still that she here recognizes the fact that there is something worth more than riches, and that culture, refinement and the dissemination of knowledge are more to be desired than silver and gold.

I am glad that you are to have a free library, absolutely free, and I will tell you why. It is found that a tax, however small and insignificant it might seem to many of you, would debar some from using the library, and those, the very people in whose hands we ought to place our books. When the public library in Pittsfield was opened to subscribers at the low rate of \$1 a year, the number of book-takers was 400. When the library became free, as it now

is, the number increased to nearly 2000, and is constantly growing. This in a town of ten thousand inhabitants. Now, in regard to the class of books to be kept for circulation, some believe that nothing but what is called the better class of literature, instructive works, classics, should be sent out, in order to elevate the taste of the people. This, I think, is a mistake. It is like telling a boy he shan't go into the water till he knows how to swim. First create the taste, then elevate it as you can. If the boy can't read the kind of books that interest him, he simply won't read at all. Exclude novels from your library, and see how the circulation will dwindle. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that if one has a taste for poetry or classic prose, he buys the volume if his means permit, for he wants it always by him. The novel he reads and has no further use for, and so he takes it from the library. Do you ask how low in the scale I would go? To *the very bottom*, of course excluding any immoral trash. I would have the "*Dime Novels*," by all means. They are highly sensational but morally harmless. My own reading has not been extensive enough to embrace these works, but my information comes from one of the foremost critics and essayists in the country, who has given much thought to this subject in connection with the great public library of Boston. And now let me tell you a little story about the effect of thus putting the scale of reading down to the capacity of the poorest and youngest. A dirty, ragged little boy crawled into the public library of Boston, a few years ago, and asked for a dime novel. The superintendent told him if he would go and wash his face and hands and brush the dirt from his clothes he would give him the coveted book. The boy soon after returned much improved in appearance, and received a dime novel. The next day he came for another, taking care to appear cleaner than before,—and became a regular applicant. A few years afterward, a young man applied to the superintendent for a certain rare edition of Shakespeare which was not in the collection, and on conversing on the subject, he found that the young man knew more about the various editions of Shakespeare than he himself did. It was the boy to whom he had issued the dime novel, a few years before,

and the last book that the librarian noticed as being taken out by him was Paley's Moral Philosophy. Now, I don't mean to say that everybody who begins on dime novels will rise to Paley. But I do insist that if that boy could not have had the "dime novel" at that time, he would never have read Paley or discussed the editions of Shakespeare.

And it is for this reason that we should make our public libraries attractive, not only to the scholar, but to the very lowest and poorest; and give to all who come not only the sense of welcome, but the sense of equality, also. For, as Ruskin has so well said—this court of the past, where kings and statesmen and poets, the purest and the wisest of all ages, stand waiting patiently in those silent alcoves to talk with and instruct us whenever we will, differs from other courts and living aristocracies. Into this society of the great and good of every age and clime, the lowliest may enter, take rank and fellowship, not from his birth and wealth, or lack of either, but according to his desire. It is open to labor and to merit, but to nothing else. No wealth can bribe, no artifice deceive, no title overawe, the guardians of those elysian gates. You deserve to enter because you desire to enter. And so I say we should try to attract especially the young and poor and friendless. For, the lower we go in laying the foundations of modern society by imparting knowledge, or creating a desire for it,

"Since but to wish more virtue is to gain,"

the safer and nobler will be the structure above.

And if this library, founded, sir, by your liberality and wisdom, shall be the means of raising only one of these little ones from ignorance, poverty and crime, to knowledge, which is wealth, to civilization and to God, you shall, one day, hear the words, "Well done," from the lips of him who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Judge Charles Bradley, of Providence, R. I., was the next speaker introduced, and the following are his remarks :

The sons of Haverhill have responded to her call on this auspicious day. Her grandsons, the ashes of whose ancestors have for generations mingled with her soil, (I can see now where they sleep on the bank of yonder river, at the base of the golden hill) also come to share in your rejoicing, though they come to listen as it were with that silent company rather than to mingle their voices with the living present. The Governor of your State has excused himself from any response except that of the great satisfaction which his presence always gives to every worthy occasion in the old Commonwealth. We are proud of him in Rhode Island as one of our "Brown-bred boys." We sometimes there attempted recitations though really unprepared. He and you will pardon me if I do not now by that truthful word, excuse myself from a response to the courtesy of your call to follow the gentlemen who have so happily addressed you. One of those whom your poet to-day calls the lords of thought, a Titan of our own time, Carlyle, has said that a great library is the modern university. You then celebrate the founding of your university. Harvard and Dartmouth and Brown and all the fair sisterhood of colleges will still invite your sons, and possibly your daughters also. But your home university will suffice for some, will prepare others, will complete the work of culture for all in the maturer years of thoughtful and active life.

General Bartlett has quoted to us one of the most delicious passages of a most poetic author of our day ; may I invoke the same authority, Ruskin, in a passage of which my memory can give but the spirit without the pictured words in which he expresses the poetry and the truth of his thought. He says that a young girl may safely wander at her own free will through the largest library. Like the bee in the garden she will select only that which the sweet alchemy of her nature can convert into the honied fruits of life.

Fortunate in its location in this region of beauty is this home which you have given to your books. Leaving the din of the great city, the first objects of beauty, that meet

the eyes of one who loved them in boyhood, are those fair hills that clasp the old town and the now young city in their arms. From these very alcoves we can see them now, one suggesting by its name the speech which is Silvern. The other by its name also the sessions of sweet silent thought, the silence which is Golden. The old sentinel tree is on the summit of one of them yet. At the feet of the other will sleep forever the ashes of those we have loved and lost.

Before you flow in nearness and in distance the blue waters of the Merrimack. "Agiocochook up yonder in the clouds," to use the Homeric phrase of Emerson, pours its first water from his rocky urn. The brooks from every hillside bring their glad tributaries till it moves with majestic strength, building cities at each step of its descending pathway. As it leaves the mountains it looks southward for the sea toward Narragansett Bay. Caught among your hills they hold it back and turn it aside till it comes winding in tranquil beauty to your feet. The exile from "the vine clad hills of his own delightful France," to quote words of Everett to Lafayette, from those rivers of France worthy of the genius of Turner, told you of old that he had nothing in his memory more beautiful than the landscape of your hills and waters beneath this clear and sparkling sky.

This home that you have built for your daughters and your books is worthy of the landscape in which you have placed it. Its architecture and its arrangements are for its purpose perfect. Nature has taught you Art. Among the sculptured memorials of the war I know of none better than the hero upon your common. A youth resting on his musket, with high purpose on his brow ready to throw his heart like that of the Bruce, where the battle's tide shall be heaviest. And as in art so in life. There is no better living memorial of the war than one of your own sons who has stood before you to-day, though like the broken statue of Grecian Art. In speaking of him I am reminded that our brethren of Virginia are now unveiling their memorial of one who with hands uplifted in prayer went forth to battle with our heroes. To his praise your son would rather listen than to his own, but they are all henceforth the common heritage of a people who have a united destiny. From these themes

which however sad will be present at every festival, let us come back to our pleasant occasion and to the duties of the hour. My old schoolmate and friend, whose munificence is the chief source of this great benefaction to his native town has experienced in life much of the pleasure of acquiring wealth. I doubt not, however, that our friend has found the pleasure of spending it here greater than any acquisition. And so have the many who have according to their means and even beyond those means also given to the same good cause. May I add that the law of the well being of such institutions is that they must be the perpetual objects of your bounty, their very existence is the incoming and outgoing of the heavenly breath of charity. To them forever give, and from them forever receive.

Prof. James Thayer, of Harvard College, next spoke, and his remarks were as follows:

MR. MAYOR, AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—In coming here I had not expected to say a word. Certainly I am the least of the sons of Haverhill to have been honored with your kind invitation to be present to-day. For it is forty years ago this very year since I left Haverhill,—not by my own choice, to be sure,—as you may judge, for I was a pretty small boy, and the occasions have been few when it was possible for me to return.

Under any circumstances I should have found it difficult to decline the invitation to join you in celebrating so interesting an occasion as this, and to take part in paying honor to the great-hearted man who has told us to-day the simple and beautiful story of the founding of your library. But, in addition to all other motives for coming, I seemed to owe it to the memory of my father to be here. There are some persons now present who will remember the hearty interest which he was accustomed to take in all that concerned the general welfare of Haverhill; to such it will not seem strange that some share of my pleasure in coming here to-day is drawn from the thought that I come as his representative.

I believe, sir, that I have but a single thing to say. The opportunity was kindly allowed me, a few days ago, to examine this library. In looking over the building, as I marked the beauty of it, and the spaciousness of it ; the fine engravings that hang in such liberal numbers upon its walls ; the busts of great men that adorn it ; and the remarkable character of the books that have been gathered here,—the worthy beginning of a really great library ; it seemed to me that I should be almost *afraid* to live in Haverhill now, for things must be in keeping, sir ! It will not do for any community that has such things as these in it, to be content with any trivial standard of thought and manners and character. The citizens of Haverhill who have set up here this long-lived monument to the excellence of spiritual and intellectual standards of merit, have given pledges for themselves and their children, and their children's children, that the furniture of their own minds shall be brought into harmony with this noble outward possession.

For one, sir, as a loyal child of Haverhill, I will not doubt that these pledges are to be redeemed.

The Mayor then called upon Major Ben Perley Poore, who spoke as follows :

MR. MAYOR: Have you here in Haverhill a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ? If so, I appeal to the ladies and gentlemen before me as one entitled to its protection. I have been beguiled here from my rural home, to listen to the distinguished gentlemen who were announced as speakers, and who have so well spoken, with the additional temptation of invitations to partake of three successive banquets which are to follow this "feast of reason." Enjoying what has been so eloquently said, and with an excellent appetite for what is to follow, I am unexpectedly called upon to speak myself. It is not only a wrong, Mr. Mayor, but a mistake, and the great Napoleon used to assert that a "blunder was worse than a crime." I am not, may it please Your Honor, a speech-maker, but a recorder of the speeches

made by others. If Your Honor should ever descend into the disgraceful intrigues and contemptible bargainings of modern caucus-politics, and secure your election to the House of Representatives, I will gladly, for a proper pecuniary consideration, write you a speech on either side of any question before Congress. But I feel decidedly embarrassed at being thus called up, without previous notice, to add a few words to what others have said so eloquently and so well.

Had I the gift of oratory, and were I suitably prepared, I should take great pleasure in adding another laurel to the wreath which has been so gracefully entwined here to-day, to adorn the brow of Mr. Hale, the munificent patron of this Library. Deservedly is he thus honored, for his generosity in establishing this monument to the advanced spirit of the age, where his fellow-citizens may cultivate the intellect which God the Father has given them, and prove themselves worthy of the lofty endowment.

One of the speakers has eloquently alluded to the varied stores of learning which the generosity of Mr. Hale and his coadjutors have laid before their fellow citizens, aided by one who has thus given another proof of his knowledge of and his love for, good books. Here, in the study of history men of the present are brought in contact, as it were, with men of the past, and the mighty dead seem to come forth from their tombs to improve and instruct the living. Here, according to their several tastes and tempers, they may hold converse with the philosophers of Greece, or the heroes of Rome, or the dramatists, statesmen and poets of old England. They may watch the progress of civilization, the spread of science, the advancement of literature, or the development of industrial strength. They may peer into all the unlocked treasures of universal antiquity, or they may, with all the zeal of patriots, trace the history of their own land, from the days when Haverhill was a frontier outpost, down to this centennial year of our Republic of Confederate States—already so strong in energy, in intellect, and in industrial prosperity. A Republic with an invincible army, but with a stronger force of toilers and of thinkers who so gloriously achieve the better victories of Peace.

The citizens of Haverhill, who are to be so much benefited by this library, should foster and cherish it. The ancient Celts used, as they walked along the highways, to pick up stones and carry them until they reached the grave of some deceased chieftain, where they would deposit them. The accumulated deposits of stones thus heaped up would, in the course of years, make a "cairn," or monument, rivaling an Egyptian pyramid in size.

I did not expect, Mr. Mayor, to be called upon to speak here to-day, but I brought my offering from Indian Hill,—this small book, printed here in Haverhill in 1802, which informs the reader what "Good Manners" are. Permit me to hand it to Mr. Gale, as my deposit on the literary "cairn," and to hope that the example which I thus set may be followed.

While up, I cannot but express my gratification at the reception given to-day to one of the best and bravest of the sons of Haverhill—General Bartlett. Well do I remember, when a boy, gazing with awe upon Sheriff Bartlett, who impressed me more than I have been impressed in later years by Wellington or Grant. Permit me to add, that neither of these great soldiers of the past and of the present generation, has excelled,—either as a gallant general or as a true-hearted citizen,—the Old Sheriff's grandson, so heartily welcomed by you at the home of his boyhood.

I am also right glad to find here that your own Whittier has indoctrinated you with a proper appreciation of the beauties of the Merrimack—a river to which the pride and affection of those born on its banks should ever cling, while the *Esto Perpetua*—the "Be thou Eternal" of the Italian should spring to their lips at the very thought of its blue waters and picturesque banks. How glorious it is for one who like Mr. Hale is blessed with the means, to grace the river with an intellectual light-house like this—a neutral ground where men and women of all creeds and opinions can assemble, as the rival factions of ancient Greece used to congregate on the island of Delos, under the shade of the peaceful olive-groves. Popular ignorance is ever the parent of blind discontent, making the people mere dupes of intriguing politicians, and it is in institutions like this that

human nature is purified from bitter feelings, sectional hatred, and bigoted partisanship. Let the people of Haverhill use this—now their Library—and they will hasten the day when, (I may not quote verbatim, but the words are truth,) “the Democratic and the Republican demagogues shall be left to *lie* together, and the Honest Man shall rule them both.”

The exercises of the Dedication closed with the singing of the “Te Deum” by the quartette.

The following letter from John G. Whittier was received too late to be read at the time of the Dedication, but is here inserted as properly forming a part of the exercises of the day :

NOVEMBER 11TH, 1875.

HON. ALPHEUS CURRIER, Mayor of Haverhill.

Respected Friend :—I have received the official invitation to attend the dedication of the Haverhill Public Library, which takes place to-day. It would give me great pleasure to be present on the occasion, but very much to my regret, I find myself unable.

Let me say, as a native of Haverhill, that few things could give me more satisfaction than the establishment of this library. All honor to my old schoolmate, its munificent founder, and to the good people of the city who have so liberally seconded his noble benefaction. They have sown a perennial harvest on the banks of the Merrimack, for which the generations to come shall rise up and call them blessed.

Half a century ago, as I have good reason for knowing, there were few books to be had in Haverhill and its vicinity. There were some not very readable volumes in the old Social Library, and some of our prominent families had their small private collections. I have travelled miles of a winter evening in search of a book. When my old friend James Gale set

up his Circulating Library it was the opening of a new world of enjoyment to me. I can still remember the feelings of mingled awe and pleasure with which I gazed for the first time on his crowded book shelves.

Since that time the small village, always beautiful in its location and full of interest in its historical associations, has grown to be a rich and populous city ; and the noble library which you are to-day dedicating to the public service, is the best outgrowth of its material prosperity and intellectual progress.

I am, respectfully, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library have the pleasure of submitting to the City Government their first report, from the commencement of their labors in August, 1873, to January 1st, 1876. The details of their operations are so fully and concisely given in the reports of the different committees of the Board, and that of the Librarian, which are hereto annexed, as to leave but little occasion for further remarks in order to present a clear understanding of its history up to the date of this report, except to congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the successful establishment in our beautiful and thriving city of a free Public Library, so important a supplement to its educational system. The Trustees cannot omit the favorable mention and acknowledgement of the valuable services of their accomplished Librarian, Mr. Edward Capen, who has at all times, since his appointment by the Trustees, been indefatigable in the discharge of his arduous duties, and has displayed rare ability and judgment in organizing the library and in preparing its catalogue, which we trust, within a few months, will be ready for publication. The importance of its appearance at the earliest possible moment is well understood by us, well knowing how largely the usefulness of the Institution will be increased by its possession, *necessarily*, by those who will be the patrons of the library. It must be borne in mind that a first class catalogue is something very different from a mere enumeration of authors and titles, the latter of which fails entirely to indicate the character and scope of the books designated. The object of the catalogue now in preparation as above referred to, is to show readily what of importance is contained in the Library upon any given subject. In order to accomplish which, an elaborate system of cross references is

necessary, amounting sometimes in case of important volumes to twenty, thirty, or even more in numbers, hence the preparation of a suitable list of a library as large as this, is a work of very great magnitude. We also extend our commendation to the Librarian's Assistants, all of whom have discharged satisfactorily their several duties.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. M. HALE,

For the Trustees.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Building Committee of the Haverhill Public Library, present the following statement relative to the plans and construction of the Library Building, and the money expended under their direction and charged to Building and Furnishing Accounts. The terms of the proposition under which the Library was established, having been complied with in November 1873, the Trustees at once entered upon the work of procuring suitable plans for the Library Building, several members of the Board visiting the library buildings at Boston, Roxbury, Brookline, Concord and Worcester, and in December, 1873, they invited several architects to submit designs for the proposed building for their consideration.

In response to the invitation plans were received from nine different architects, they being represented in presenting their plans by numbers assigned to them by the Secretary and known only to him. After a careful and lengthy examination of the plans submitted, the Trustees voted to reject six of them as not adapted to their wants, and to reserve the three remaining for further consideration and final decision according to their respective merits, the Board still being unacquainted with the names of the architects to whom the various numbers applied.

The final decision was in favor of J. M. Littlefield of this city, his design and arrangements being generally the most satisfactory, and the plans originally submitted by him having been modified in some particulars were accepted.

February 9, 1874, the Building Committee were appointed and immediately arranged with Mr. Littlefield to prepare the working plans and specifications to conform to and carry out the design and plans already adopted, and ad-

vertised for proposals for the construction of the Library Building to be submitted on or before the 15th day of April, 1874.

Proposals were received from six different parties, the lowest three being from builders in this city, namely, J. M. Littlefield, E. R. Gage and E. B. Bishop. The proposal of Mr. Gage was accepted, and on the 27th of April a contract was executed with him to construct the building after the plans and specifications prepared by the architect, Mr. J. M. Littlefield, for the sum of forty-four thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$44,950), the principal sub-contractors on the various parts of the building being as follows:

Brick and stone work, Chas. A. Bryant & Co., of Haverhill.

Plastering and stucco work, J. P. Blake of Haverhill.

Plumbing and tin roofing, R. & J. Duncan of Haverhill.

Painting, Wm. H. Butler of Haverhill.

Slatting, C. H. Calkins of Exeter, N. H.

Fresco painting, W. L. Keiler of Portland, Me.

Copper Work, Hicks & Badger of Boston, Mass.

Steam Heating Apparatus, T. S. Clogston & Co., now Ingalls & Kendricken, of Boston, Mass.

Immediately on the execution of the contract, work was commenced preparatory to laying the foundation and the entire work of construction was carried forward, under the superintendence of Mr. Littlefield, the Architect, to the completion of the building, which was accepted by the Building Committee and occupied in May, 1875, dedicated in due form November 11th, 1875, and opened to public use the following week.

The building measures seventy-two feet front on Summer street, and extends back fifty-five feet, the height of the different stories being as follows: Basement story twelve feet; first story sixteen feet; second story twenty feet. The height of the building from the top of the granite underpinning in front to the top of the cornice being forty-five feet.

The arrangement of the rooms on the several floors is as follows:

In the basement are located the rooms in which the books and supplies are received and unpacked, and other general work connected therewith is done; also on this floor are located the water closets, and convenient rooms for storage, together with the janitor's room, the steam heating apparatus being placed in the sub-basement.

On the first floor is the entrance hall, in which is located the delivery counter, and back of that the Librarian's room. On the left of the entrance is the stairway hall, and the Circulating Department of the Library, while on the right of the entrance is the Reference Department occupying both the first and second floors of the west end of the building.

On the second floor over the entrance hall is a commodious hall, leading to the Reading Room, which is over the Circulating Department and of the same size, and leading also to the second floor of the Reference Department, and to the Trustee's room, the latter being situated directly over the Librarian's room.

The cost of the building and furnishing is shown by the following statement, which includes all of the expenditures made under the direction of the Building Committee and paid out of the Library Fund.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDING.

To J. M. Littlefield, architect and sup't.	\$ 600 00
E. R. Gage, amount of contract	44,950 00
" work and material not included in contract :	
Plate glass for front of building	\$600 00
Passage to roof " "	20 00
Preparing hall floor for tiles	10 00
Plastering recess of front entrance	7 00
Door trimmings additional	50 00
Gate to railing in Reference department	5 00
Tinning ceiling of boiler room	31 99
Wood fence on Stage street, additional	39 00
Closet for gas metre	11 14
	<hr/>
	774 13 45,550 00

Amounts brought forward,	774 13	45,550 00
Fittings for Reading-room counter	26 88	
" " delivery counter	152 31	
Storm door additional	27 90	
Coal, one-half expense heating during construction	50 00	
	<hr/>	
	1031 22	
Less amount allowed for work and material specified in the contract but not furnished	194 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$836 72	

OTHER CHARGES NOT INCLUDED IN CONTRACT.

To Geo. S. Young, iron fence	\$607 50	
Less amount appropriated therefor in contract	272 00	
	<hr/>	
		335 50
A. Wentworth & Roberts, mantles and grates	143 00	
Bowker, Torrey & Co., marble tiles	391 13	
	<hr/>	
	534 13	
Less amount appropriated therefor in contract	200 00	
	<hr/>	
		334 13
W. L. Keiler, frescoing	1100 00	
Less amount appropriated therefor in contract	600 00	
	<hr/>	
		500 00
Wm. H. Butler, painting	7 95	
N. F. Sawyer, piping	20 00	
Chas. Agge, work and material	50 10	
Haverhill Aqueduct Co., connecting with Summer St. main	31 34	
	<hr/>	
		2,115 74 45,550 00

Amounts brought forward,	2,115 74	45,550 00
Total of payments not included in contract		2115 74
		<hr/>
Total cost of Building		47,665 74

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF FURNISHING.

To E. R. Gage, 12 boxes for transporting books	\$28 00	
Counter and shelves for work room	73 50	
Tables and horses	20 29	
Wardrobe	20 25	
Table for Librarian's room	225 00	
Card catalogue case	325 00	
Case of drawers	60 00	
Two Card boxes	5 50	
Seven Tables for Reading-room and Reference department	210 00	
Book-case	75 00	
Sundries	9 91	
	<hr/>	1,050 45
J. H. LeBosquet & Co., furniture		81 25
J. S. Paine, "		100 50
W. G. Shattuck, "		34 00
Hanscom Bros., sundries		30 92
LeBosquet Bros., "		3 35
C. H. Fellows & Co., "		12 55
H. F. Rich, window screens		7 75
S. A. Stetson & Co., gas fixtures	852 25	
Staging for putting up "	4 56	
	<hr/>	856 81
Less amount appropriated therefor in contract	300 00	556 81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of furnishing		1,877 58
		<hr/>
Total cost of Building and Furnishing		\$49,543 32

In addition to the foregoing there are outstanding claims on account of the Library Building, amounting to five hundred thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, which the Building Committee do not admit to be valid, and consequently have not paid.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. M. HALE,

For the Building Committee.

Haverhill, Dec. 31, 1875.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee herewith submit the first report of their official doings from December, 1873, to January 1st, 1876.

The whole number of books placed in the Library for public use, at the date of this report, comprise 20,962 volumes, of which about 12,500 are in the Circulating, and about 8,500 in the Reference Departments, of which 18,015 have been purchased, and 2,947 have been received by donation. The amount of money expended in the purchase of the above books, including all expenses of freight, binding, &c., was \$17,583³⁴/₁₀₀, in the selection and purchase of which your committee have been in constant correspondence with many of the leading book sellers in London, and other English cities, and from their catalogues advantageous purchases have been made, while also, the most favorable terms have been secured from the trade in this country, for books obtained by us through them, and we believe that the Library contains as numerous and valuable a collection of books as has ever been purchased at an equal cost by any similar institution in New England.

The committee refer with pleasure and gratitude to the many generous donations of choice and valuable books which are set forth in detail in the appendix to the Librarian's Report. But especially do they appreciate the liberal donation of 474 volumes, by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, comprising many works of the highest literary character and of great pecuniary value, evincing by this act their noble generosity, and also an affectionate remembrance of the home of their ancestors.

A catalogue like the one now in preparation and soon to be published, setting forth with such elaborate minuteness all the various works in the Reference and Circulating Departments of

the Library, renders it somewhat superfluous for your Committee in this report to enumerate to any extent the character of the books and works contained in the Library.

But in general they will say that in the reference department a special feature of interest is the collection of the transactions of Learned societies, and sets complete, or nearly so, of valuable Periodicals. Works of this description seem most appropriately to be placed in a public institution like this. Every student knows how often reference is made in general literature to articles contained in such periodicals. Their bulk and expense render them usually unavailable for private libraries. Particular attention therefore has been given to this department, and it is believed that few libraries contain as many valuable works of this description. This department also comprises nearly one hundred Encyclopædias and Dictionaries.

The new edition of Appleton's Cyclopædia, and the Encyclopædia Britannica are being received as fast as published.

In Art and Architecture, in Science and Natural history, in Bibliography and Biography, also in Theology and in Medicine, many of the choicest works extant will be found in the alcoves and upon the shelves of this department.

The Circulating Department includes, or will include before the catalogue is published, most of the standard and popular books likely to be called for, viz: the best selected works of fiction, voyages and travels, history and biography, poetry and drama, besides numerous miscellaneous works.

The Reading Room of the library has shown already evidence of great success. For a detailed account of this department we refer to the Librarian's Report, and to his appendix giving the number and character of the papers and periodicals supplied so liberally for that interesting and most useful department of the Library.

JAMES H. CARLETON,

For the Committee.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee of the Haverhill Public Library present the following statement, showing the receipts and payments of the Treasurer to January 1, 1876, with the financial condition of the Library at that date.

The Treasurer charges himself with amounts received as follows :

From E. J. M. Hale,	\$30,000 00
Subscriptions to the Library fund including receipts from the Library Fair,	32,945 01
Interest,	3,793 22
Sundries,	64 20
Contributions on account of deficiency in Treasury :	
E J. M. Hale,	556 23
James H. Carleton,	139 06
John L. Hobson,	139 06
James E. Gale,	75 00
Total,	<hr/> \$909 35
	<hr/> 67,711 78

The Treasurer credits himself with payments made as follows :

On account of Library Building,	47,665 74
Furnishings for do.	1,877 58
Books purchased,	16,528 02
Binding Books,	186 75
	<hr/> 66,258 09

Amount brought forward,	66,258 09
Moving do.	29 25
Freight and Express,	839 32
Insurance,	142.20
Printing, advertising and supplies,	353 48
Expenses collecting subscriptions,	33 00
Care of rooms, cleaning, etc.,	56 44
	<hr/>
Total,	\$67,711 78

The Treasurer also charges himself with the amount of the "Dog Tax " received from the City, specially appropriated for the purchase of books and periodicals, viz :

December, 1875, \$928 83

Which amount was in the hands of the Treasurer at the date of this report.

As appears from the foregoing statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasurer, the total expenditures made by the Trustees amounts to \$67,711.78, which amount, however, does not fully represent the value of the Library property owned by the city, inasmuch as the value of the lot of land upon which the Library Building is located, measuring 123 feet on Summer street by 149 feet on Stage street, is not included in the amount of expenditures above named, said lot being a part of the original donation of Mr. Hale to the city.

In order, therefore, to represent fully the value of the Library property there should be added to the above amount of \$67,711.78, a fair valuation of the land referred to, which your committee would estimate to be not less than \$12,000, thus making the value of the entire property \$79,711.78.

The current expenses of the Library, as is probably understood, are paid by the city, and consequently do not come under the supervision of the Finance Committee of the Trustees, but as a matter of interest connected with the working of the Library, we would here state that the amount paid by the city on account of the Library to January 1, 1876, was as follows :

For salaries	\$2930 47
Sundries including dog tax }	
as above mentioned \$928.83 }	2017 90
	<hr/>
Total payment by the city	\$4948 37

From this amount should be deducted the donation of \$3,000 made by Mr. Hale to the city, towards defraying the current expenses of the Library for the year 1875, in order to show the cost of the Library to the city for that year, which leaves the amount actually paid by the city, \$1948.37.

The only outstanding claims against the Library are those referred to in the report of the Building Committee, amounting to five hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, which have not been paid for the reasons therein named.

Respectfully submitted,

R. STUART CHASE, }	For the
JOHN L. HOBSON, }	Finance Committee.

Haverhill, Dec. 31, 1875.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor herewith to submit my first report as Librarian I was elected on the 23d day of November, 1874, and accepted the office on the 25th But it was not possible immediately to enter upon my duties in consequence of official connection with the Boston Public Library, and I did not find myself fully at work until Monday, the 28th of December. I employed the interval, however, in making the necessary arrangements, viz : the choice of my assistant, Mrs. Grace A. Borges, the making of a catalogue for the Accessions, the ruling and cutting of cards and slips, and the making of a library stamp, and a book-plate.

Commencing with the 28th of December, the work was pursued from this time forward systematically and without interruption. On the first day of January, 1875, I find the number of entries in the catalogue was 418, and the number of volumes was 659. The books occupied every available spot in the two long rooms over the Haverhill National Bank. They had, for the most part, been unpacked and checked upon the invoices, by James E. Gale, Esq., but it was no small labor to sort the books, put them within reach of the cataloguer, remove them when catalogued, and replace them with others.

Early in May the order was given to remove the books to the new building in Summer Street, and the removal was effected with only a slight accident, and it is believed with reasonable despatch during the following fortnight It was also decided to add to the collection all the books belonging to the Haverhill Library Association, and to remove them

before June 1st, on which day the lease of the room expired. This, too, was done, and, on the 1st day of June, we were found at work, in the basement of the new building, arranging and preparing, as we supposed, about 18,000 volumes. Miss Sara H. Whittier, at this period, was appointed second assistant.

It soon became evident that arrangements could not be made to open so large a library to the public, without the employment, temporarily, of quite a number of assistants, to do the work in detail required to prepare the books for the shelves. All were to receive book plates and the Library stamp. All were to have the accessions number, the date, and, if given, the name of the donor inscribed in them. Thousands were to be cut. Accordingly permission was granted to engage on this work, some six or eight young ladies of the High School. These ladies were zealous and industrious, and, day by day, carried the work forward to its completion.

As the books passed from their hands, they were taken by me and located in the halls above, and were made ready for the shelf numbers, and shelf lists. The writing of these required the continued employment of extra help, and from the time of the first numbering to this day, the work has gone forward.

In October, it was decided to open the Library, by dedication on the 11th, by registration on the 18th, and by the loan of books on the 22d of November. Orders were immediately given to prepare the Rules and Regulations, the abbreviated rules, the registration slips, the record slips and the cards. Three Secomb stamps were also purchased. Every thing was ready at the appointed time. On the evening of the 22nd, 974 names had been recorded. At the end of the first week 954 volumes had been loaned and the Library had made a successful opening. On the evening of January 1, 1876, 2387 names had been recorded and 8330 books had been loaned. The number of volumes in the Library was 20,962. Of these 2947 came from donations and 18015 were purchased. A list of the donors, with the number of volumes in each donation is given in the appendix.

The Reading Room was opened to the public on the 22nd of November, at first, with only a portion of the list of periodicals. It has always been well patronized, and at times the chairs have nearly all been occupied. Good order prevails, not from any forced restraint, but, because the good sense of the readers naturally maintains it. It is a matter of regret, however, that not all who go there, take sufficient interest in the papers and periodicals to use them with the care requisite to preserve them. We are aware that in several instances the paper on which these journals are printed is almost worthless, and we can hardly expect a single copy of an illustrated paper to sustain the wear and tear to which it is exposed in general use and still be in good condition to bind. But the greater the need the greater the care. Let this be a motto, and several papers of value will be preserved for future use. Every reader should take pride in leaving both papers and periodicals in place, rightly folded. The list is given in the appendix.

In conclusion I wish to state that the work on the catalogue has been performed, with very little interruption, from Dec. 28, 1874 to the present time, by Mrs. Borges, and that I believe it has been carefully and skilfully done. That Miss Sara H. Whittier appointed an assistant on the first of June, worked with her until the opening of the Library in November. Since that time Miss Whittier, in a manner very acceptable to the public, has recorded the loan and return of books. That Miss Anna M. Bartlett, M. Anna Cogswell, Eva H. Colby and Lena Flint as assistants, have faithfully performed the duties assigned to them, and are daily becoming more and more valuable. Mr. Leverett Messer, appointed Janitor, November 1, has been a faithful officer.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD CAPEN, Librarian.

APPENDIX.

PERIODICAL LIST.

All the Year Round, London.	<i>m.</i>
American Naturalist.	<i>m.</i>
Appleton's Journal.	<i>m.</i>
Argosy, London.	<i>m.</i>
Art Journal, London.	<i>m.</i>
Athenæum, London.	<i>m.</i>
Atlantic Monthly.	<i>m.</i>
Belgravia, London.	<i>m.</i>
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Reprint.	<i>m.</i>
Boston Commonwealth.	<i>w.</i>
Daily Advertiser.	<i>d.</i>
Evening Transcript.	<i>d.</i>
Post	<i>d.</i>
Boston Journal of Chemistry,	<i>m.</i>
British Quarterly Review, Reprint.	<i>q.</i>
Chambers' Journal, London and Edinburgh.	<i>m.</i>
Chemical Review, London.	<i>m.</i>
Chicago Times.	<i>d.</i>
Christian Register.	<i>w.</i>
Contemporary Review, London	<i>m.</i>
Cornhill Magazine, London.	<i>m.</i>
Daily News, London.	<i>d.</i>
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Edinburgh Review, Reprint.	<i>q.</i>
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Evening Post, New York.	<i>d.</i>

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Harper's Weekly,	<i>w.</i>
Haverhill Daily Bulletin.	<i>d.</i>
Haverhill Gazette.	<i>Tuesday and Friday.</i>
Haverhill Publisher.	<i>Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.</i>
Home Journal.	<i>w.</i>
Illustrated London News.	<i>w.</i>
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